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WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1899—TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CONSIGNEE TO EARTH

Solemn Services Over Remains of the Maine's Dead.

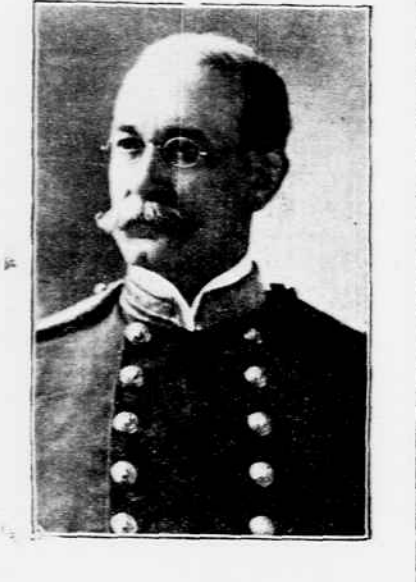
THE INTERMENT TODAY AT ARLINGTON

President McKinley and Members of His Cabinet Present.

SAILORS STAND GUARD

Simple, sad and impressively solemn were the services conducted at Arlington national cemetery this morning at 11 o'clock, when the dead of the battle ship Maine were interred in the ground consecrated by the nation to its valorous soldiers and sailors. There were present the chief executive of the United States and the members of his cabinet and prominent officers of the army and navy, while details of the three armed services of the country, the navy, the army and the marine corps, constituted a martial guard of honor.

There was present yet another class of persons gathered to pay a last tribute, in reverence and sorrow, to the men who gave up their lives in the Havana disaster. These were the relatives of the victims of that explosion. They were few in number, but their grief touched the hearts of



Captain Sigbee, who was in command of the Maine, is seen in the photograph.

All present and added to the feeling of sadness that pervaded the assemblage of several hundred gathered around the snow-covered graves. The bodies of 150 of the sailors who lost their lives when the Maine was blown up were interred. They were buried immediately following the interment of the remains of the ship's crew. The bodies of the sailors were placed in the coffins of the ship's crew, and the coffins were placed in the graves. The bodies of the sailors were placed in the coffins of the ship's crew, and the coffins were placed in the graves. The bodies of the sailors were placed in the coffins of the ship's crew, and the coffins were placed in the graves.

Covered by the Flag. Each of the caskets at Arlington was covered with an American ensign, a storm flag, and upon each was placed, just prior to the interment, a wreath of galax leaves. Each of the newly uncovered graves was marked with a number of flowers.

The explosion by which the battle ship was wrecked was so terrible that few of the crew killed could be identified. It was refused permission to relatives to conduct private services, with the single exception that

Arlington was draped in a mantle of white. It seemed that the snow had fallen with an appropriate regard for the occasion. There was an impressiveness in the snow-clad hills that could have been obtained in no other way. The white surface of the surrounding territory formed a wonderful background for the colors noticeable in the uniforms of the soldiers and sailors present and for the flag-draped caskets of the hero subjects of the ceremony.

In other fields there was a peculiar fitness connected with the funeral services.

Capt. Sigbee was in charge. He was assisted principally by Lieut. S. J. Benson, of the navy, while other officers of the army and navy were present to look after the various details. Chaplain Childwick, who was with Capt. Sigbee on the Maine and who accompanied that officer to Havana on the Texas to be present at the interment, conducted the religious services according to the rites prescribed by the Catholic Church. He was assisted by Rev. T. Holman, S. J., Rev. George H. Bonner, S. J., and two altar boys. The Protestant burial service, prescribed by the Episcopal ritual, was read by Chaplain Childwick of the navy, now stationed at Annapolis.

Services Appropriate. The services were conducted in the simple manner so eminently befitting the sailor, whose home is the great open sea, and whose duty is his only home in life. The service was the only one of the kind that expects nothing better. Thus the services of today at Arlington will ever live in history and serve as another reminder of the Maine.

The men of the Maine rest in individual graves in that portion of the National cemetery known as Hall's Knoll. The plot assigned to the Maine was the one at the foot of the hill, and the bodies of the crew were interred in the graves leading immediately from the right

(Continued on Third Page.)

THE GROWING LAWTON FUND

Subscriptions Received in Washington Over \$26,000.

Extension of the Time for Contributions—Recent Donations and Tributes of Esteem.

Adjutant General Corbin has announced that the subscriptions received in Washington for the Lawton fund up to noon today amounted to \$26,720.40. This does not include generous contributions made in various cities not yet turned in to the committee at Washington.

Gen. Corbin has also announced that the work of collecting the fund will certainly continue until the 5th of January, and if the contributions justify it, the fund may remain open until the return of the ship.

In a telegram to the Pittsburgh Lawton committee communicating this fact, Gen. Corbin says: "Gen. Lawton's services and sacrifices for his country's flag and his expressed concern for the care of his family are the most fetching appeal that can be made."

The following is an itemized statement of subscriptions received at Washington since yesterday morning:

List of Subscriptions.
A friend, New Haven, \$1,000; A. I. Ward, New Haven, Conn., \$5; Amos Dickerman, New Haven, Conn., \$5; Geo. E. Dodson, New Haven, Conn., \$25; H. M. Grant Co., New Haven, Conn., \$25; W. N. Whitmore, New Haven, Conn., \$1; Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven, Conn., \$50; T. G. Bennett, New Haven, Conn., \$100; A. L. Houghton, New Haven, Conn., \$100; N. C. Beers, New Haven, Conn., \$2; C. A. Ingersoll, New Haven, Conn., \$2; A. C. Ledyard, New Haven, Conn., \$1; Lewis Cass Ledyard, New York, \$500; Geo. Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, Pa., \$500; W. C. Whitney, New York, \$250; Frank S. C. Newland, New York, \$250; New York, \$100; Henry Roach, Brackettville, Tex., \$50; Lewis M. Burns, New York, \$50; C. L. Hasey, New York, \$25; Thomas J. Shylock, Rome, N. Y., \$50; C. Le Corbin, Jersey City, \$25; S. N. Bond and seven citizen friends, Boston, Mass., \$12; an old army friend, \$10; Wm. B. Wheeler, Ind. Inf., \$5; Young & Smylie, New York, \$100; Isaac H. Wing, Chicago, Ill., \$100; J. G. Folinsbee, New York and Ind. Inf., \$100; John Sloan, New York, \$100; P. L. Hume, Monticello, \$100; Lyman J. Gage, \$100; B. J. Hall & Co., New York, \$50; Geo. E. Abbe, subscriptions for New York, \$125; Providence Journal, subscriptions, \$25; Thos. R. A. Hall, New York, \$100; August Belmont, New York, \$100; Henry Walters, New York, \$50; Russell Hastings, Northampton, Mass., \$10; the Indianapolis News, \$100; H. R. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich., \$100; W. P. Allen, St. Paul, Minn., \$100; E. Kimball, New York, \$100; R. A. C. Smith, New York, \$100; subscriptions, \$750; Wm. D. Rockefeller, \$1,000; Abram S. Hewitt, New York, \$50; Edward H. Bacon, New York, \$50; Cadwallader, New York, \$150; through Jesse Spaulding, Chicago, Ill., \$500; J. A. Grissom, Philadelphia, Pa., \$100; H. O. Fabens, New York, \$100; New York, \$100; New York, \$25; A. M. Hoyt, New York, \$100; A. W. Hoyt, New York, \$50; Samuel N. Hoyt, New York, \$50; John P. Smith, New York, \$100; Gen. H. W. Lawton, Camp 11, Legion of Spanish War Veterans, Boston, Mass., \$100; August Gatzert, \$5; Robert D. Soldiers' Home, Washington, \$1; Estelle H. Blaney, Ivoryton, Conn., \$1.

Tributes From Subscribers.

Among the contributions to the Lawton fund received by Adjutant General Corbin was one of \$50 from Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York, which contribution, he said, was made "in memory of my nephew, Lieut. A. C. Ledyard, killed in action in Negros, December 8, 1898."

Following are extracts from other letters received:
"I have just received your letter regarding the fund. The wife and children of such a brave man. Gen. Lawton should be well cared for by the country and the people. I never knew a soldier who died so bravely and whose friends felt the loss so supreme, but his example will live as an inspiration."

Chas. Stewart Smith, New York: "I hope the amount will grow large. Gen. Lawton was a brave man and a true patriot. He died as a brave man and a soldier might wish to die. To the country and his friends the loss is supreme, but his example will live as an inspiration."

TREASURY CHANGES.

Announcement of a Long List of Promotions.

The following changes in the classified service of the Treasury Department are announced:

Appointments on certification of civil service commission—Proctor L. Dougherty, Massachusetts, \$1,400, office supervising architect; Will S. Elliott, Georgia, \$900, draftsman; Sam'l W. Stratton, Illinois, \$5,000, United States coast and geodetic survey; Frank C. Larimore, Ohio, \$840, office supervising architect; John Anschutz, Missouri, \$840, office supervising architect.

Promotions: Secretary's office—Edward A. Loe, Virginia, \$720 to \$840.

Office of auditor for the War Department—Mrs. Genevieve R. Conwell, Indiana, \$900 to \$1,200.

Office of auditor for State and other departments—Jus. C. Crawford, Mississippi, \$900 to \$1,000; Harry D. Reed, Georgia, \$900 to \$1,000; L. O. Robbins, New York, \$900 to \$1,000.

Office of the treasurer—Miss C. E. McGowan, District of Columbia, \$720 to \$800; Wm. E. Santo, Pennsylvania, \$700 to \$720; Luma Carpenter, New York, \$600 to \$700.

Bureau of navigation—Fred Johnson, New York, \$800 to \$1,200; Austin Gray, Illinois, \$2,140 to \$2,820.

Office of supervising architect—R. Bernard Talcott, District of Columbia, \$1,300 to \$2,200.

Bureau of statistics—Karl L. Kimball, District of Columbia, \$900 to \$1,000; E. W. Sleppy, Missouri, \$1,000 to \$1,200.

United States coast and geodetic survey—Geo. Hershberger, Pennsylvania, \$900 to \$1,000; R. H. Ford, District of Columbia, \$700 to \$800; W. M. Conn, Tennessee, \$700 to \$800.

Office of controller of the treasury—Frank Kearney, Ohio, \$600 to \$720.

Office of internal revenue—John T. Bivins, Georgia, \$1,800 to \$2,000; B. B. Mercer, South Dakota, \$1,000 to \$1,800; Miss Anna Fallon, West Virginia, \$1,800 to \$2,000; Edwin M. Tru-N, Wisconsin, \$1,200 to \$1,400; David G. Cheesman, Ohio, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Mrs. N. L. Wayman, Virginia, \$1,000 to \$1,200.

THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

What It Cost for the Last Fiscal Year.

The detailed statement of the expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, submitted to Congress, gives some interesting figures of the cost of the military establishment for one year.

The quartermaster's department of the army spent \$81,124,243.11 within the year. Of this amount \$45,097,853.38 went for transportation of the army and its supplies, and \$23,265,438.51 for clothing and camp equipment. Cavalry and artillery horses cost \$100,946.92, and "incidental expenses" were \$2,146,282.81.

The medical department spent \$2,185,441.62. The ordnance department's expenses were \$39,353,389.06, of which \$3,180,260.69 was for the purchase of arms and accoutrements, \$8,508,721.41, and the total actual expenditures of the War Department, including \$2,146,282.81, amounted to \$231,565,068.66.

TO GET DELAGOA BAY

England Secures This Concession by a Secret Treaty.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL PARTIES

The Report Comes From the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger.

DISCREDITED BY FRANCE

PARIS, December 28.—The publication by the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin of the secret treaty between Germany, Portugal and Great Britain, providing for the partition of the Portuguese colonies, meets with no credence in official circles here. A foreign office official said to a representative of the Associated Press that their advice from Portugal and Germany left no doubt that the publication was largely invention. They do not believe Portugal would sign a treaty "stripping herself of her colonies and some four years later to be offered a company to build the line. Colonel McMurdo died before the railway was completed, and the Portuguese took advantage of a technical breach of the contract, in the non-completion of the line, to cancel the concession and confiscate the railway, on June 24, 1888. The shareholders naturally enough objected to the forcible seizure of their property, and it is their claim upon which the Swiss court is now expected to render a decision."

The Proposed Division.

The partition said to have been agreed upon is as follows:

For Germany.		
Name and location.	Area, square miles.	Population.
Cape Verde Islands, West Africa.	1,460	114,130
Guinea, West Africa.	4,440	820,000
Sierra Leone, West Africa.	300	24,900
West Africa.	1,330	494,836
East Africa.	168	77,454
Madagascar, Indian Ocean.	7,425	2,063,000
Macao, Canton river.	4	78,527

For England.		
Angola, West Africa.	484,800	4,119,000
Portuguese East Africa.	301,000	3,120,000

Nothing Known Here About It.

Nothing is known here of the reported intention of Great Britain and Germany to partition Portuguese East Africa between them. Great Britain taking the country around Delagoa Bay and southward and Germany the northern half of the territory, which adjoins the German East African possessions. The officials here attach no credence to the story, because, as they point out, a movement of that kind, discreditable to England and Germany in Africa, would almost certainly lead to serious complications between the principals and the other powers of Europe. Moreover, the decision is expected to be made between England and Portugal, whereby the former might, for a proper consideration, possess itself of Delagoa Bay whenever the latter needed a military corps of engineers.

It is remembered that two of Portugal's Asiatic possessions, Goa and Damão, form enclaves of the province of Bombay, the statements of the Lokal Anzeiger border on the fantastic.

Outline of the Treaty.

The New York Herald of today publishes the following from its correspondent at Berlin, dated 12th of December: The Lokal Anzeiger tonight published the contents of the German-English-Portuguese secret treaty. This double treaty will have executive force as soon as the Swiss jurists, Messrs. Bissler, Hensler and Goldau, have given a decision in the Delagoa arbitration. The decision is expected to be given in January or February, and will probably be in favor of England, in which case Portugal must pay to England and America an indemnity of £1,000,000 sterling.

England obtained in 1891 from Portugal the right of pre-emption in Delagoa Bay. The cession of Delagoa Bay to England may therefore be expected to follow next.

May Attack Delagoa.

It is possible that President Kruger may now declare war on Portugal and attack Delagoa at once.

In order to prevent any interference by France or Russia, England concluded a secret treaty with Germany regarding the complete partition of the Portuguese colonies in Africa and did not refer to Asia. It must, however, be remembered that the Lokal Anzeiger was in a position to publish the Samoa treaty twenty-four hours before the official publication took place.

England receives the remaining African possessions of Portugal, which cover two million square kilometers and have thirteen million inhabitants.

The cession of Portugal to this arrangement has already been obtained in principle.

The Lokal Anzeiger declares it has news from such a source that no document is possible.

Coveted by England for Years.

The Herald article continues: That Great Britain would ultimately become the possessor of Delagoa Bay has long been expected. It has been known for some years that negotiations for the transfer have, with more or less secrecy, been carried on between Portugal and Great Britain for the purpose of securing the bay for England.

Various domestic political considerations have deterred Portugal from parting with one of her most valuable possessions. It would not be surprising if the bay, however, be removed from the circumstances, acted upon the present circumstances, after years of present circumstances, the bay would be pressed for the execution of the understanding between the two countries.

The present town of Lorenzo Marquez, not infrequently termed Delagoa Bay, dates only from 1867. It is built on the site of an old village named in honor of the navigator Rio and Sydney, and properly developed it would become the maritime port of the whole of the basin of the Limpopo river and of the states of the plateau of South Africa. Great Britain from 1820 onward disputed the claims of Portugal to the bay of Delagoa, and based its own claims upon an occupation by the Dutch, of which the reversion fell to her, Capt. Owens, carrying out surveys, in 1823, obtained a concession from the native chiefs concerned in his survey.

Referred to Arbitrators.

The dispute was ultimately referred to the arbitration of the president of the French republic, Marshal MacMahon, whose award in 1875 was in favor of Portugal. Britain, however, did not relinquish her aims, and she consorted herself for the loss of the actual ownership by obtaining a right of pre-emption under the Anglo-Portuguese agreement of 1891.

Under this instrument Great Britain and Portugal agreed that in the event of "one of the two powers proposing to part with any of the territories to the south of the Zambezi, the other shall be recognized as having a preferential right to the territories in question or any portion of them."

This is held to give to Great Britain the right of pre-emption in the case of such financial straits as to need to sell her rights in the bay. She was said to be in such difficulties last year and only desisted

NEW YEAR RECEPTIONS.

Lists of Those Receiving to Be Published Saturday.

The Star will publish Saturday lists of those receiving and not receiving New Year day. Persons desiring to announce that they will or will not receive Monday can do so without charge by sending notices to The Star any time prior to 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The notices should contain only the announcement that there will or will not be a reception and the names and addresses. Every notice must be properly authenticated to insure publication.

The United States Concerned.

American connection with Delagoa Bay is more or less accidental.

In 1883 Colonel McMurdo, an American citizen, obtained from the Portuguese government a concession for the construction of a railway from Lorenzo Marquez to Komatipoort, on the Transvaal border, and some four years later the former company to build the line. Colonel McMurdo died before the railway was completed, and the Portuguese took advantage of a technical breach of the contract, in the non-completion of the line, to cancel the concession and confiscate the railway, on June 24, 1888. The shareholders naturally enough objected to the forcible seizure of their property, and it is their claim upon which the Swiss court is now expected to render a decision."

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Personal Mention.

Dr. Alan Weeks of the revenue cutter Manning is visiting his uncle, Capt. Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, 1303 Yale street. Dr. Weeks will soon join his ship for her long voyage from New York to San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan.

Rev. W. A. Atkinson of Caldwell, Ohio, is the guest of Representative J. M. Dalzell at 2311 Pennsylvania avenue.

Guest of the Postmaster General.

Postmaster General Smith entertained Sir Henry Irving at luncheon today at his residence, 1774 Massachusetts avenue. Cover letters were laid for sixteen, including Secretaries Hay, Clegg, Root, Long, Hitchcock and Wilson, Senators Lodge, Elkins and Burrows, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, Mr. Wm. A. Maury and Mr. Bram Stoker.

WAITING FOR FACTS

No Data at Hand Regarding Seizure of American Flour.

INSTRUCTIONS OF STATE DEPARTMENT

Consular Agent at Delagoa Bay to Gather Information.

A COMPLEX PROBLEM

The ascertainment of the facts connected with the seizure of American flour by British warships off the coast of Portuguese East Africa has been confided to the United States consular agent at Lorenzo Marquez. That officer was selected by Mr. Hollis to look after the affairs of the United States consulate at Lorenzo Marquez during the time he, Mr. Hollis, is discharging the duty of United States consul at Pretoria. Mr. Hollis has reported to the State Department that the consular agent is a thoroughly capable official and may be trusted to look after American interests. Under the instructions sent to him by Secretary Hay yesterday he will ascertain all of the facts connected with the seizure of the flour, and particularly the names of the persons to whom the flour was consigned, and the actual ownership of the goods.

State Department Has No Facts.

The Department of State is determined to do everything proper to maintain American rights in the matter of neutral trade in this case. But so far, the department is in absolute ignorance of many essential facts regarding the seizures, and cannot proceed to make any complaint until it has made sure of its ground.

It does not even know that all of the flour was seized, as was at first reported, and there is reason to believe that in the case of at least one consignment the flour was not seized, but was simply diverted to another port than Lorenzo Marquez, and there left subject to the disposition of its owners.

Although this may also be a breach of neutral privilege, it presents a different case entirely from a seizure outright. To determine whether or not all of the elements necessary to the preparation of a protest against a seizure of the kind reported necessarily consumed much time, and the State Department, following the usual course, cannot be expected to act otherwise than in the line indicated.

Our Course During Spanish War.

During our late war with Spain wherever a seizure was made by our warships of a merchant vessel laden with supplies intended for Spanish ports, our policy informed foreign powers which undertook to protest that they would be obliged to wait the usual and regular action of our prize courts.

When a French ship was towed into Charleston, notwithstanding the representation made by the French government, our government insisted on carrying out all of the routine proceedings of a prize trial. In one of the cases growing out of that particular seizure it was nearly two years before the parties claiming to be agg